11.

THE MASTER OF BALLIOL.

HIS SOCIAL POSITION AND RELATIONS-HIS ORTHODOXY-HIS PLATO.

London, October 4. There were people who accused Jowett of paying court to the great. It was even maid that an offshoot from a family of high social position got on better at Balliol than a boy who had which was in the mouth of the incomparable that Balliol was, of all the colleges of the University of Oxford, pre-eminently the college of dialogue and transitions are one thing in the poor. There was and is none other so Greek; quite another in English. There are much frequented by those of narrow means; other blemishes; no great work was ever with-none other where so much help is given to the out them, but Jowett's Plato is none the less needy student; none other whose head did so a great work, and will long remain a monumuch personally, out of his own heart and his ment of literature. own pocket, for them; none other on whose honor list figure the names of so many to whom college and university existence has been a long pecuniary struggle. He was generous of money and generous of his time, which he valued more than money. I doubt whether he had a greater pleasure than that which came to him when he heard of the success of some pupil who owed to him his start in life or his chance of a university education.

The other point is more difficult to deal the prejudice of some classes of American readers. There are Americans, as there are Englishmen, whose democracy is, in social life, of so flerce a kind as to tolerate no compromise with those whom we have been taught to call the stows on him wealth or social rank, away with him. There can be no good in him or in his class, To men of this mind it will be idle to plead in behalf of Jowett, or in behalf of anybody who judges of men as men, and not as members of this or that section in society. To others this may be said: That it was his habit to accept the best, come they from what quarter they might. To care for the best is ever a good rule, and of the best there are many species of many different origins.

I suppose everybody will accept this view in the abstract. Jowett's critics themselves might, but their complaint of him began, as so often happens, when he began to put in practice the principle to which, as a principle or as a rule of conduct, nobody objected. Undoubtedly he liked to have about him men of the world, and of the best world, socially speaking. They and he had much in common, and each had something to impart to the other. His very shyness led him to covet the com pany of men and women who were free from shyness. They put him at his ease; whereas two shy persons act and react on each other, and the timidity of each increases, and the awkwardness of each.

Their meeting brought Oxford and London together; and each gained something from the mere University Don, but he was not quite the distinguished and henorable part which as we have seen, case of manner. He was sure States. Of all the crowned heads of Europe he is the only one who has achieved fame and distinction cial eitts which make the control of the cial gifts which make the best social intercourse a fine art. Teacher as he was by trade, he knew how to value, and did value highly, those generals would look to him for counsel and adjunctions. qualities and accomplishments which are not qualities and accomplishments which are not to be derived from books. He liked the charm- fact, his assumption of the subreme commaning deportment of well-bred men and women. He liked their serenity; their power of meeting command in war times should vest in the King of and saying the right thing and of omitting to between him and the young Emperer. Go say the wrong thing. He saw very clearly that high order, and character; which last is, after Austria. all, more than attainments.

from long association with the hest people, and ceived on July 11, 1871.

from that only. If that he a represent to him. King Albert early gave proof of his military prow many a celebrity as a guest. How should it be

He has been described as opposed to freedom He was opposed to freedom of thought based on mere ignorance. To begin with, he thought on mere ignorance. To begin with, he thought for himself, and nobody ever accused him of thinking in the grooves which the Church had cut for him. What he disliked was the premature, or immature, scepticism of youth; or at any period of life when it was not accordperiod of life when it was not according to knowledge. He considered that a man of religious or philosophical belief was bound to know the best of what had been said and thought on such subjects. He was not himself a great theologian or a great philosopher, jects. He expected others to do as much before they began to dogmatize. Nor had he a great liking for mere dogma in any form.

mind. He lives in a region of critical and metaphysical theology, apart by himself." It is a very true account of him, so far as it goes, and it explains, in part-there are several other quite sufficient explanations-why the orthodox meeting at Versailles. clergy always looked at Jowett askance. His

If he belonged to any party in the Church it was the Broad Church; the distinguishing character of which is not to be a party at all, but to embrace all parties. It is the other parties breadth of view, and of his tolerance of other views than his own, he was persecuted. Oxford customs of the present day permit. She would, at one time, have starved him if she could, but, finding she could not, grew ashamed of and then for four years submitted to be governed by the man whom she could not crush. To this day he has not been wholly forgiven for his paper in "Essays and Reviews," and to this day the country parson, still a power at Oxford and elsewhere, holds up his hands in horror if you quote his famous "Interpret the Scriptures like any other book."

Sir John Lubbock said of Jowett that he had made Plato an English classic. He did at any rate, give to the English and American world the first English translation of Plato which was both scholarly and readable. He popularized Plato as nobody had done before. Never, said Emerson, are there at any one time more than a dozen men who really undertorch alight and to hand it on from generation to generation. Jowett has, perhaps, increased the number. Emerson, I imagine, would have been not a little astonished had he lived to know that three editions of a complete English Plato in expensive form had been published and sold within less than a quarter of a century. The Greek tutors at Oxford, not all of whom

loved Jowett, cavilled at his renderings, or at

many of them, and denied to him a very critical knowledge of Greek. They said he had been helped by half a dozen men. He said so himself. No general fights a great battle without help from his staff. In the two later editions there are many corrections. They matter little. The first is the real book; those are the pages in which the two minds, those of the Greek and the Englishman, come closest together. Jowett is sometimes slipshod in his English, and more often colloquial and unconventional. He does not abstain from slang. nor from outlandish phrases, nor from speech The best answer to this charge is Athenian a strangely modern sound. In his effort to be easy he is sometimes flippant, and G. W. S.

## FIFTY YEARS A SOLDIER.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE EN-TRANCE OF KING ALBERT OF SAX-ONY INTO THE ARMY.

One of the most interesting figures among the royal personages of Europe to-day is without doubt the venerable King Albert of Saxony, who, on October with, not on Jowett's account, but from the 24 will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ennature of the subject and perhaps also from trance into the army. Preparations for the proper months, not only in the narrow limits of the King's domains, but throughout Germany. The commen oration promises to be national in its character despite the protests and wishes of the aged and popular monarch. Dresden will be almost filled classes. If a man have the misfortune to be born into a station of life which, by mere birth, becivil and military societies and officers of rank and distinction, from the little Crown Prince of Germany, who will then wear for the first time the uniform of the Saxon regiment of which he is



KING ALBERT OF SANONY.

contact. Jowett was something more than a head, to the commander-in-chief of the army. All man of letters, and very much more than a Germany feels grateful to the white-haired King for a man of the world in all respects. He lacked, took in bringing about the union of the German as a great strategist and commander. In case of the Empire's becoming involved in a war with despite the provisions of the constitution that th everybody on even terms; their habit of doing Prussia. This doubtless would precipitate a conflict tured and good-humored as he is, the old King, the hero of three great wars, would doubtless people who were at the top of the tree had not got there without some knowledge of the art of been obliged to gather his experience in the shan climbing; nor without courage, capacity of a lattles on the manoeuvre fields of Germany and

There is no military order in Europe which He liked the tone which prevails among these fortunate persons; the simplicity, the total absence of pretence, or of affectation, or of self-sence of pretence, or of affectation, or of self-count Moltke, General von Manteaffel, General evidence of sale, which alone constitutes an inassertion, which is in itself an unfailing test of von Werder and General von Gerben-who received fraction of the statute prescribing that each von Werder and General von Gerben-who received fraction of the statute prescribing that each were well dressed, and who knew how to wear for special acts of bravery in the France-German their clothes and how to carry themselves— war, he alone survives. He alone, too, of all the women, and men, too, with soft voices well German rulers, carries the staff and wears the modulated and with the accent which comes insignia of a Field-Marshai General, which he re

from long association with the a reproach to him, sess and genius. He was born April 23, 1808, as let it be a reproach. Certain it is that he often the eldest son of Prince John, later King of gathered about him little parties of such peo- Saxony. Under the guidance of his learned father ple, and the Master's House at Balliol knew he received an excellent education, his special otherwise when half of the really eminent men and women in England were his personal friends?

He has been described as opposed to freedom

the German Court of Appeals. When only nineteen years old the young prince took part in the work of the court, and performed his duties so admirably that you Langen uttered the words: "Late signaters Saxoniae tune"—Thou wilt carry the colors

of thy Saxony far.

The words were indeed prophetic. The young man received his haptism of fire in the February revolution of 1819, when he did good service in the Prussla. In the war between Austria and Prussla in 1896, Saxony took the side of Austria, and the young Crown Prince assumed the command of the Gitschim and Koeniggraetz, and his conduct of the masterful retreat from the battlefield on July 3, after a splendld defence of the Problus-Nieder-

Reference to his historical part in the Franco-"He had a strange mind," said the late Arch-bishop Tait of Jowett; "it is amusing to note how entirely until the commander of the Twelfth Corps, which aided in the operations that ended in the surhow entirely uninterested he is on all the render of Napoleon at Sedan, and during the siege peculiar subjects now exercising the clerical of Paris he held the right bank of the Seine. He of Paris he held the right bank of the Island.

alone, of all the princes, disputed the glories of victory with the old Emperor, Crown Prince Frederick, Moltke and Bismarck. Had it not been for his influence, the King of Prussia would never have been made German Emperor at the famous

was, in truth, a religious mind, but he con- white-bearded man, with the ashen-colored comcerned himself less with the forms than with piexion of the statesman. He is exceedingly democratic and may be seen almost any day while in Dresden walking or driving about the streets alone or accompanied only by one of his adjutants. He is kept busy returning the greetings of his loyal subjects, with some of whom he often stops to chat. Since the death of the Emperor Frederick who refuse to be embraced. Because of his his most intimate friend is the Emperor of Austria, loved one another as brothers, and no one in all persecuted him, after such mild fashion as the Germany took the untimely death of the noble ruler more to heart than the monarch of Saxony It is common belief in Germany that the dying En peror imparted to him many of his fears concerning the future of his successor, Prince William. Following out the advice of his father to take

Saxony's King as a counsellor, the young Emperor at the outset of his reign consulted King Albert frequently as to his acts and policy. But as time went by, the young man became more and more estranged from his father's friend and ceased almost entirely to seek his counsel. The two men have almost openly quarrelled several times, notably about the date of Prince Bismarck's dismissal from office, and much apprehension was felt or that account in the political circles of Germany Although their relations have become a little more

Although their relations have become a little more intimate of late, the visits of King Albert to Berlin, once so frequent, are now made so seldom that they give rise to gossip and speculation. King Albert's influence in Erussian affairs has gone.

Like his sister, the aged Duchess of Genoa, mother of the beautiful Queen Margaret of Italy, the King's early life was marked by considerable romance. He fell in love with a woman beneath him in rank and almost decided to give up his succession to the throne to make her his wife. But pressure was brought to bear upon him from his father and from many sides. In consequence he led Princess Caroline of Vasa to the aitar in 182. The Princess had once declined an offer of the hand of Napoleon III. In whose defeat and dethronement her future husband was destined years after to play so prominent a part. The marriage has not been particularly happy, as is natural to expect. The Queen is homely and prosaic, and has never manifested much interest in the work and career of her famous husband. No children blessed the union, and the King will be succeeded on the throne by his younger brother. Prince George, whose wife is a sister of the late King of Portugal.

PARIS CLUBS ALARMED.

THEIR PRESIDENTS CALLED TO ACCOUNT BY THE AUTHORITIES-AUTEUIL

Paris, October 7. Something very much like a panic was created on Wednesday last by the action of the Prefect of Police in summoning to his office tropolis for the purpose of reading to them a very severe lecture with regard to the scandals that have taken place at their card tables of The Prefect pointed out to them that the law forbidding gambling was not altogether a dead letter, and that while he did not propose to enforce it in every particular, yet that he was determined to avail himself of certain of its provisions for the purpose of putculated to bring the entire club system here Into disrepute. The matters to which he made specific objection were the custom that prevails here of farming out the gambling tables to a syndicate of more or less respectable crouplers, who, in return for the privilege, not only pay the entire staff of club servants, as well as a considerable portion of the house rent, but also furnish a daily house dinner at an altogether nominal rate. Indeed, the majority of the Parisian clubs owe their existence to this kind of arrangement, since the Frenchman is at heart not a clubman, in the true sense of the word, and looks to his club, not for social intercourse and associations, as in New-York, nor for his meals and comforts as in London, but merely for the excitement of Prefect of Police, moreover, intimated that the practice now in vogue of loaning money to the players when they had lost, in order to enable them to continue their play, could no longer be permitted to the lessees of the tables, and he concluded by notifying the presidents of some of our most fashionable clubs that they must take immediate steps to rid their establishments of the presence of certain gamblers whose reputation for fair play was open to question. How necessary was this admonition may be gathered from the fact that only last spring the Cercle de la Rue Royale, which is perhaps the most chic of Parislan clubs, was suddenly forced to expel a man from its midst who had been elected under the happiest auspices, but who, after swindling a number of the members, turned out to be one of the eleverest and most celebrated sharps known to the international police. In connection with this matter it may be

stated that an interesting controversy has arisen between the Government and certain manufacturers with regard to playing cards Some time ago a M. Trevillac, a lawyer of Borleaux, and a man of the name of Auzeric, for merly a foreman in the playing-card manufac tory of Grimaud et Cie., formed a partnership up at Bordeaux and Toulouse, and enouraged by the results the pariners opened a third factory here shortly afterward. Great suc ess attended their venture, cafe and wine shop keepers being charged only 8 cents for stop thereto the Government has closed the three factories, impounded the plant and the material found, and begun proceedings against the enterprising firm, which, however, If sales can be proved, then the Treasury is it the right, and can claim penalties of 1,000 franci will have to be taken by some new law not only to preserve the Treasury from further loss in

Although nearly a quarter of a century has in progress and the speculative builder of the disturbed as those who were hand in glove with the Baron during the reign-of Naroleon III. There is this difference, however, that whereas Baron Haussmann's operations were subordi-Paris so splendid and beautiful a city that it should be uninhabitable by any person having siderations save those of money-getting exercise any influence upon the builders of the present day. Baron Haussmann razed to the ground many ancient landmarks and vererable relies of bygone ages for the purpose of making way and for the construction of boulevards which that are now in progress are, however, of a more vandal character, and none of them is exciting more dissatisfaction than the project of converting the beautiful suburb of Auteuil, dainty gardens, its shady trees, into a series of stores. Autenil nestles at the foot of the hill of Passy on the right bank of the Seine, be tween Boulainvilliers and the Bois de Boulogne. It is a quarter full of charmingly balanced lights dear to lovers of repose. Its streets are gravelled are fantastic and picturesque creations, many of which seem to have been built from the de signs of theatrical scene painters, and each of which stands in its more or less small garden. It was not without reason that Marie Joseph Auteuil as the home of the poets. Boileau, Moliere and Chapelle all lived at Auteuil. On part of the site of Moliere's garden was erected a handsome mansion called the Hotel Prasiin, which was the scene years ago Carignan was writing at a table by the fireside in her boudoir; a spark fell on her dress; in a to death. It was at Auteuil, too, that Mme. Helvetius, widow of the freethinking philosophe and capitalist, was wont to receive Benjamin Franklin, who used to call the handsome widow "Notre Dame d'Auteuil," and who, if we are to believe the chroniqueurs of the day, persistently though vainly endeavored to obtain her hand

Less picturesque, but perhaps equally known is the more modern landmark, the Salle Favie, which is about to disappear. Originally a ballroom in Belleville, it was first brought into fame by Lord Henry Seymour, who was wont to organize there his so-called "Courtille" procession tumes, used to march around the Place de la Bastille, singing the songs of the day. During the reign of Napoleon III the Salle Favie became the rendezvous of political agitators, Gambetta, Flourens, Jules Favre and others who subsequently achieved distinction as leaders of the Republican party being among them. Its subsequently achieved distinction as leaders of

name figures, too, in the novels of Balzac, whose admirers and readers will be interested to learn that the heir to the immense fortune of M. Mivelot, who figures in the novel "Eugenic Grandet" as her father, is now about to take his seat in the newly elected Chamber of Deputies. He bears the name of M. Millin de Grandmaison, represents the Department of Maine-et-Loire in the Legislature, and is proprietor of the magnificent chateau of Montreuil-Bellay, which was purchased and restored by the "Pere Grandet" of Balzac's novel, M. de Grandmaiso is a son of the heroine of the book.

Although nearly seven years still separate us from the date fixed for the next great national exhibition here, which is to inaugurate the twentleth century, yet active preparations are already being made for the show by the Government, which has just issued a decree appointing President Carnot's intimate friend and old schoolmate, M. Alfred Picard, to the post of Director-General, and placed at his disposal a credit large enough to enable him to surround secretaries. No decision has as yet been reached as to the site of the great fair, which is to predecessors far into the shade. Among the available locations suggested are the Bois de Boulogne, the Bois de Vincennes, Courbevole, Saint Cloud and the Champ de Mars, where the last exposition was held. Courbevole, Saint Cloud, the Bois de Vincennes and even that of Boulogne have all the disadvantage of being too far from the city, although possibly the Bois de Vincennes might meet with the approbation of the working classes settled in the neighboring Faubourgs Saint Antoine and

Belleville. It is the Champ de Mars, however, that offers the most desiderata as regard space and facility of access, and the last word is likely to be in its favor. The several large buildings constructed for the last exhibition, and which remain on the grounds, can scarcely be con sidered as constituting a serious obstacle, since unlike the Eiffel Tower, they can be easily removed. There has even been a talk of spanning the Seine with an enormous bridge, in fact of building the river over for the purpose of connecting the right and the left banks thereof, and necting the right and the left banks thereof, and for affording to the management of the exhibi-tion the opportunity of including the Palais de l'Industrie and a portion of the Champs Elysses within the precincts of the show. But it is doubtful whether this project will be carried into effect, since it would destroy the appearance of one of the most picturesque features of the capital, namely, the Seine. Whatever decision of one of the most performance of one of the master, it will be sure to be startling in its novelty, since the very raison d'etre of expositions in general, and of this one in particular, is to arouse popular marvel and admiration, relegating to obscurity verything of its like that has gone before.

## AN AUSTRALIAN PIONEER.

OME THEALING ADVENTURES IN THE SOUTH PARIFIC.

"The Melbourne Argus" gives an interesting tory of the career of Captain Arthur Devlin, who has just died. His death recalled, it is said, so of the events which happened before the golden era which made Australia what it is. His striking orm was well known about Melbourne for the last ixty years; he was the "father" of the Athenaeun lub. He was a splendfdly built, tall, stout man over six feet, and claimed to be the first Auson the banks of the George River in New his eighty-third year at the time of his or the part they played in that affair; they had the rivilege of selecting 100 acres in any part of the under of the first brewery in Australia. Shortly bject of this notice was born. His father died in ille1 the Hope, commanded by Captain Norris, and trading between Sydney and South America coatman. During these times whaling was a flourishing Australian industry, and great rivalry existed be tween the whaling crews. Captain Devlin was one of the first whaleboars crew which claimed the championship of New South Wales, his boat com-panions being James Chapman, George Chapman, William Howard, Andrew Melville and George Mul-hall, six young Australian giants, all standing over six feet in height, and splendidly built men. For first and second races. Young Devlin at the age of twenty imported a racing gig called the Padly from Cork, and it was in this leat that these with nothing but a ship's compass.

With indomitable pluck and energy, he was soon

vessels. But it is interesting to know that but for the extraordinary strength of body and will power On one of his trips in a vessel called the Rapid, he was wrecked-and some readers will remember the wreck of the Rapid, on January 14, 1840, and The crew of the vessel managed to get away from the wreck in the two boats, and for twenty-two and other privations, and, but for the determined will and physical force of Captain Devlin, would have taken extreme measures to allay their misnibals, who gave chase. Here again Captain Devbeing forty-eight hours at the steer oar he fell asleep, and when he awoke he found that his hair had fallen out and that he was a bald man. On one of the Fljian islands the crew got twenty co-

comuts, and for twenty days more they had to suffer privations, and finally reached Rotumah after some of the most trying and dreadful experiences a man could pass through.

Despite all these troubles, privations and loss of everything. Captain Devlin, with the Indomitable spirit which characterized him throughout life, set out once more, and in December, 182, he commanded the Abercromby and sailed for Chima, taking a cargo of sandalwood and returning with a cargo of tea, which he disposed of in Australia at a great profit. Write in Chima he contracted the Hong Kong fever and was given up for dead several times, but his great physical powers sustained him again. His chief officer, named Wright, was the same he had when the wreck of the Rapid cecurred, and for many years afterward he was the captain's right-hand man. From 1812 to 186 he met with varied success, and in the latter year, while on a trip to America, he purchased the Emma, and continued to trade between Australia and America with his vessel until 1822. He has natrated in his diary several heridents which occurred during these trips to several men who became very prominent in after 18c, principally the late Mr. Anthony Hordern, sic Archibald Michie, and also Hargreaves, the man who startied the world by his discovery of gold in Australia, who were some of the pussengers who were abourd the Emma during her passages between California and Australia under the command of Captain Devlin, and the keen wit of the captain at the expense of the above persons and other notable people who have figured in the colour's history by brought plainly before the readers of this journal, Captain Devlin excurting in the abstract of the griden age many startling and interesting events which happened during those stirring times and low he left the sea to become a member of the firm of Devlin & sea to become a member of the firm of Devlin &

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

FORMER VISITS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THEIR MEANING-THE BLACK SEA FLEET READY.

The reception of the Russian fleet at Toulon

and the announcement that the Czar will henceforth keep a strong detachment of his navy in Mediterranean waters, probably with a land station in some French port, call attention to the growth of the Muscovite-Mongol empire as a sea power, especially in the waters of Southern Euope. It is most fitting that Russia should be a strong sea power, for, as every schoolboy knows Peter the Great, the real founder of the presen empire, was a practical shipwright and sailor and his creation of a Russian navy was one of the most noteworthy features of his reign. But ne may go back further still in Russian naval history, for Peter's father, Alexis Michailovich was a builder of ships also, and actually put a small fleet in the Caspian Sea. This greatly exhimself with a staff of some thirty clerks and ercised the mind of the Sultan, and accordingly when Peter respectfully begged permission to put just one merchantman in the Black Sea throw even the most successful among its the Commander of the Faithful replied, no; he would sooner admit a glaour into his seraglio for, he added, when other ships than those of Turkey sail the waters of the Euxine, the emblem of Islam will be no more the crescent, but the waning moon.

Peter did not let this discourage him altogether. Despite the fact that the Turkish navy was

Grand Duke of Tuscany remedied this defect by placing Leghorn at her disposal. Then she had o officers competent to undertake so venturous a task. Alexis Orloff was admiral of her fleets, and was competent to manage them for harbor defence and in the Baltic. But to go around into the Mediterranean and engage the skilled mariiers of Turkey was another matter. She must ook elsewhere for officers. Fortunately for her, the British Government was ready to assist her. It not only permitted but actually encouraged its naval officers to enter the Russian service cetaining their names meanwhile on its own ctive list. Thus, among many others, Admiral Elphinstone, Admiral Grieg, and Captain Duglale were employed by Catherine, and were sent n actual charge of the Mediterranean fleet, Alexis Orloff retaining the nominal command. The chief work of this fleet was the destruction

of the Turkish squadron in the famous battle in he Bay of Tchesme. This was planned by Elphinstone, and carried out by him, assisted by Grieg and Dugdale. The attack was made at night. Elphinstone sent Grieg with the bulk of he fleet to guard against the escape of the Turksh ships. Then he sent Dugdale against them with fireships, a device hitherto unknown to Russians and Turks. These engines of destrucion were towed in as close as possible to the Tuckish ships, ignited, and abandoned. Dugdale simself was aboard the foremost, which he fast ned with grappling irons to one of the Turkish ships. Then he sprang overboard and escaped by swimming. The battle raged all night. Sevral Turkish ships were destroyed by the fireships, the others by Russian guns. In the morn ing it was seen that Turkey's power in the Mediterranean was practically annihilated.

Soon thereafter the story of the Turkish fleet secame strangely commingled with remance and ntrigue. Prince Radziwill, the Polish patriot, in desperate resistance to Russia's evident intention to crush and absorb his country, conceived the audacious design of putting forward a preender to the Russian crown. This was no other of his grave sometimes glimmers across the mania; whereupon that prudent patriot concludget Princess Tarakanoff out of the way alto gether. For this purpose she made use of Alexis priorf. This commander had been covered with very possible honor after the battle of Tchesne, and was a brilliant figure in the social world, and was, moreover, singularly unscrupu and susceptible. So Catherine set Orleff to making love to the fair propoder, who was live ing in Rome, while he was with his fleet at Loghorn. He did this, most persistently and pas sionately. He also avowed himself a firm adher claim to the Russian crown. In the end fete should be given in her honor, and where he would formally avow his fealty to her as her possession. To this the unfortunate prin-cess assented. She went to Leghorn, where she visited the fleet, and went aboard Orloff's upon the deck, and the officers came forward to do her honor. Orioff approached her, with rev-

do her honor. Orloff approached her, with reverent courtesy. Then, throwing off the mask he exclaimed:

"Princess, you are my prisoner."

With his 'own hands he bound her delicate wrists with cords, and bade his crew carry her below and lock her in a cabin. Then he set sail for St. Petersburk, where the Princess was turned over to the Empress, and thrown into a dange of the remainder of her life.

This unexampled infamy could not, of course, he end ired by Elphinstone. He quitted the fleet at the moment of the Princess's arrest, stripped off his Russian uniform and trampled it into the mul of the street. Then, arrayed in the iniform of a Biritish admiral, he hestened to St. Petersburk, rushed into the Empress's presence, and curtly resigned his commission. Nearly all the other English officers followed his example in leaving the Russian service. Catherine could not prevent their doing so, but she was an agreed that she sought every means of an noying and insulting the English. Her crowning act of vengeance against them, as she thought, was the employment of the famous American captain, John Paul Jones, as commander of her feet in the Baltic Sen. A few years bate, however, Richieh officers again began to enter the Russian service, and some curious complications arose as a pesul to fitted the men with the could write an expression to enter the Russian service, and some curious complications arose as a pesul to fitted the men with the sending of a Russian fleet in the Baltic Sen. A few years bate, however, Richieh officers again began to enter the Russian service, and some curious complications arose as a pesul to fitted the men with the sending of a Russian fleet to the very view her her with the sending of a Russian fleet to the Mediter and the Mediter and the princess as a companing of the Russian fleet in the Baltica Sen. A few years later, however, Rutch has been considered by the princess as a pesul to the third of the sending so. For example, one English and France, leaves the captain to the very view bear

After the battle of Tchesme and the betrayal of Princess Tarakanoff, there was no Russian feet in the Mediterranean until 1827, when again it was used, at Navarino, in conjunction with the English and French fleets, for the destruction of Turkey's naval forces. And immediately thereafter Russia began a campaign against Turkey in the Balkan provinces. Thus the sending of a Russian fleet to the Mediterranean has invariably been the prelude to or

Buckwheat Cakes Try this recipa -

Two teacupfuls buckwheat flour, one teacupful wheat flour, three teaspoonfuls Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder, one teaspoonful salt. Mix all together, and add sufficient sweet milk or water to make a soft batter. Bake on griddle at once.

This makes delicious buckwheat cakes if you follow the recipe and use Cleveland's baking powder. Cleve-land's leaves no bitter taste and makes the cakes light, sweet and wholesome.

It's the baking powder-Cleveland's!

accompaniment of a war against Turkey, and there are not a few who regard it as such at the present time. It is confidently predicted that there will presently be concerted action by the Russian fleets in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea toward the opening of the Dardanelles to their free passage.

What basis this idea has is matter for contenting But this is certain, that the Russian tecture. But this is certain that the Russian

er. Despite the fact that the Turkish navy was all-powerful in the Black Sea he launched upon its waves several merchant vessels, which he presently equipped with guns and transformed into formidable ships of war. He also built a considerable navy in the Baltic, and gave Russia for the first time a place among naval powers. He even contemplated sending ships into the Mediterranean, but never actually attempted to do so. That feat was reserved for Catherine II, and, curiously enough, was only effected through the aid of a number of English officers.

It was in 1771. Russia was at war with Turkey. Her armies, under the ferocious Suvaroff, were driving the hosts of Islam before them on the land. Then Catherine planned to strike at the Turks by sea as well. She would send a fleet into the Mediterranean to battle with the Turkish navy. True, she had no harbor there; but the Grand Duke of Tuscany remedied this defect by the Black Sea comparable with what it is to-day. Now she sends a strong fleet to the Mediterranean, certainly not for nothing. Times are troublous in Turkey. Armenia, thanks to Russian intrigue and incitement, is in a state of eruption. Ferdinand of Bulgaria is becoming more and more securely seated on the throne of that principality, and must be dislodged soon, if ever. And intrigue in Servia is fully ripe. These are the elements of the problem for the working out of which Europe is waiting with unconcealable anxiety.

## PHILOSOPHY AND FUN.

SAM WALTER FOSS INTRODUCES SEVERAL INTERESTING ACQUAINTANCES.

(Copyright, 1893, by Sam Walter Foss.)

The impression seems to prevail that we are just out" of geniuses now. We were well suppiled with geniuses in the past, and will probably have another good stock on hand in the immediate future; but now we are "just out." There was a time in our history, we are given to understand, when one could not throw a stone into a crowd without hitting a heaven-descended poet; could not turn a corner without colliding with a statesman; could not enter a grocery store without being buttonholed by a philosopher. Geniuses used o grow in clusters, like grapes. They were thick s mosquitoes in camp-meeting time. This is the kind of talk that Sam Robie had al-

ways heard, and as he was fully persuaded that he was a genius himself, it naturally cut him to he quick. At his debating club last week they discussed this very question, and Sam took a very prominent part in the debate.

"There's no sense in this kind of talk," said Sam in his speech. "The world has always been 'just' out' of geniuses, and always will be. And I'll tell you the reason for it. It's because geniuses are always invisible until after they are dead." "Why, can't ye see 'em when they are alive?" asked Jed Brewster.

"See 'em? No," replied Sam. "You know there's a blind spot in everybody's eye, and a live genius somehow always gets right in front of it, and very seidom he gets out of the range of this blind spot until he falls into his grave; and then he begins to shine, and the beacon light that flames up out headlight for 25 centuries. I suppose old Homer was a good deal of a tramp in his day, and used to go about reciting his poetry and passing around hat. He was blind, you know, but the people couldn't see him. They were 'just out' of geniuses at that time.

"There was a young fellow named William Shakespeare," continued Sam, "about 300 years ago, who was a rather dull and commonplace man. He was pretty ignorant. His mother couldn't write, and, if we are to judge by his signature, he culain't write very well himself. But he was out his tongue and twist his face and scratch his scad, and he did manage to write quite a number of plays. But nobody paid much attention to him, he was such a commonplace man. One of his fellow-playwrights called him 'an upstart crow,' temporaries said about him curing his life. At that particular time they were 'just out' of genluses. There were scores of full-grown geniuses who came before this fellow from Stratford, but, at that particular time, during his life, the world

was 'just out.'
"But still it is my opinion that if Queen Elizabeth and William Shakespeare on the Resurrection Day should both hold a reception, at the same time, all the people who wished to be considered as members of the first circles would attend Willam's reception, and Elizabeth would have to postpone her affair until some other day, or else get out of the social swim entirely. Shakespeare was pretty nearly invisible during his life, and all his neighbors used to get together at the store evenings, and lament that they were 'just out' of

see geniuses during their lifetimes?"
"Oh, they are disguised under assumed names," said Sam. "They are called cranks, visionaries, ireamers, fanatics, impracticables, idiots and other pet names which the public is good enough to bestow upon 'em. Why, I can remember myself when Abraham Lincoln was called a clown and a